United Nations A/71/L.84

General Assembly

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30 August 2017

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 126 (t)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Chile, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 54/10 of 26 October 1999, by which it granted observer status to the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and considered it mutually advantageous to provide for cooperation between the United Nations and the Community, as well as its resolutions 59/21 of 8 November 2004, 61/223 of 20 December 2006, 63/143 of 11 December 2008, 65/139 of 16 December 2010, 67/252 of 26 March 2013 and 69/311 of 6 July 2015,

Recalling also the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular of Chapter VIII, that encourage activities through regional cooperation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, and Security Council resolution 1809 (2008) of 16 April 2008 on peace and security in Africa,

Considering that the activities of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries complement and support the work of the United Nations, and taking into account in that regard the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations of 15 July 2016,[1]

[1] A/71/160.

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Considering also the relevance of the Portuguese language in international affairs, unifying over 275.7 million people in nine countries and four continents, and noting the political commitment of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries to promote the Portuguese language in international and regional organizations, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programmes,

Welcoming the celebration of Portuguese Language and Culture Day, 5 May 2017, by the States members of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries in New York,

Highlighting the commitment demonstrated by the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries in addressing the issue of food and nutrition security, namely, through the work of the Food and Nutrition Security Council of the Community and the campaign "Together against Hunger",

Taking note with appreciation of the commitment of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries to the promotion and protection of human rights within the Community,

Taking note with appreciation also of the commitment of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls,

Noting the convening of the third International Conference on the Future of the Portuguese Language in the World System, held in Dili on 15 and 16 June 2016, on the topic of the Portuguese language and globalization, and acknowledging the importance of the consideration by the Community of the Dili Action Plan, which, together with the Lisbon Action Plan and the Brasilia Action Plan, will update the global strategy for the promotion and diffusion of the Portuguese language,

Recalling its resolution 70/4 of 26 October 2015 on building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal, and in this regard, welcoming the fact that the XXXI Olympic Summer Games and the XV Paralympic Summer Games, held in August and September 2016, respectively, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, took place for the first time in a Portuguese-speaking country,

Welcoming the continuous coordination among the ministers and high-level officials of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries at the margins of high-level meetings of the United Nations and their reaffirmation of the commitment of the Community to the values and principles of the Charter,

Expressing appreciation for the work consistently carried out by the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries in the achievement of its three broad objectives of diplomatic and political coordination, cooperation in all areas and promotion of the Portuguese language, and taking note of the adoption of its New Strategic Vision (2016-2026) by the eleventh Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, held in Brasilia on 31 October and 1 November 2016,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the final declaration of the eleventh Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, held in Brasilia on 31 October and 1 November 2016, on the theme "The Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which the Community recognized the need to further promote political dialogue, exchange of experiences and cooperation to support, within the Community, the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, its Sustainable Development Goals and related targets;

2. *Recalls* the importance of the engagement of civil society in the activities of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, taking into account the national legislation of each State member of the Community, and acknowledges that it can play an important role in advancing efforts in support of the implementation of all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda within the Community;

3. *Also recalls* the importance of the participation of the private sector in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals within the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries through public-private partnerships, taking into account the national legislation of each State member of the Community, and notes with appreciation the first Global Economic Forum of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, held in Timor-Leste from 25 to 27 February 2016;

4. *Notes* the admission of Czechia, Hungary, Slovakia and Uruguay as new associate observers during the eleventh Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Community;

5. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening the cooperation between the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and United Nations specialized agencies and other entities and programmes, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Population Fund, the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the World Health Organization, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women;

6. *Also stresses* the importance of partnership and cooperation between the United Nations and other relevant organizations, including the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries, to improve coordination and cooperation in peacebuilding and sustaining peace, in accordance with their respective mandates, to increase synergies and ensure the coherence and complementarity of such efforts;

7. *Further stresses* the need for Guinea-Bissau to continue to take concrete steps towards peace, security and stability, welcomes the adoption of the six-point road map brokered by the Economic Community of West African States, and endorses the Conakry Agreement as the primary framework for a peaceful resolution of the political crisis, and in this context recalls Security Council resolution 2343 (2017) of 23 February 2017, notes the active engagement of the Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Guinea-Bissau, as well as of international bilateral and multilateral partners, in particular the African Union, the Economic Community of West African States, the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries and the European Union, in assisting the national authorities in their efforts to consolidate the constitutional order, to implement security sector, political and economic reforms, to combat drug trafficking and to fight impunity, and recognizes the role of the Peacebuilding Commission, in particular the Guinea-Bissau configuration, and the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Guinea-Bissau in this regard;

8. *Recalls* the International Contact Group on Guinea-Bissau as a prime example of cooperation between the United Nations, the Economic Community of West African States and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries to the benefit of the people of Guinea-Bissau, and welcomes the continuing support of the international community for the efforts of Guinea-Bissau in strengthening its democratic institutions and moving towards sociopolitical stability, reconciliation and economic development, as reiterated on the occasion of the international

conference held in Brussels on 25 March 2015 and co-hosted by the Government of Guinea-Bissau, the European Union and the United Nations Development Programme;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries".

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General Assembly

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8 September 2017

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 126 (t)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Chile, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Algeria, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nauru, Niger, Norway, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Singapore, South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe

17-15749 (E) 120917

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United Nations A/71/L.85

General Assembly

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1 September 2017

Original: English

Seventy-first session
Agenda item 126 (x)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM

Georgia: draft decision

Succession by the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Referring to its resolution 58/85 of 9 December 2003, by which it granted the GUUAM observer status in the General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 67/109 of 17 December 2012, in which it took note that the GUUAM had been transformed into the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM by the Heads of State of members of the organization in their Kyiv Declaration of 23 May 2006,[1]

Referring to its resolutions 69/271 of 2 April 2015 and 71/15 of 21 November 2016,

Decides that the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development — GUAM shall assume the rights and responsibilities of the GUUAM as an observer invited to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 58/85.

[1] A/60/875-S/2006/364, annex I.

17-15240 (E) 060917

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United Nations A/71/L.86*

General Assembly

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5 September 2017

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 125
Multilingualism

Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Congo, France, Kazakhstan, Sao Tome and Principe, Switzerland and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Multilingualism

The General Assembly,

Recognizing that multilingualism, as a core value of the Organization, contributes to the achievement of the goals of the United Nations, as set out in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing also that the United Nations pursues multilingualism as a means of promoting, protecting and preserving diversity of languages and cultures globally, as well as of improving the efficiency, performance and transparency of the Organization,

Recognizing further, in this regard, that genuine multilingualism promotes unity in diversity and international understanding, tolerance and dialogue, and recognizing the importance of the capacity to communicate to the peoples of the world in their own languages, including in formats accessible to persons with disabilities, by contributing to the ownership and sustainability of the actions of the United Nations,

Stressing the need for strict observance of the resolutions and rules establishing language arrangements for the different bodies and organs of the United Nations,

Recalling that Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish are both the official and the working languages of the General Assembly, including its committees and subcommittees,[1] and of the Security Council,[2] that Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish are the official languages and English, French

* Reissued for technical reasons on 8 September 2017.

[1] Rule 51 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

[2] Rule 41 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

17-15424* (E) 080917

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and Spanish the working languages of the Economic and Social Council[3] and that English and French are the working languages of the Secretariat,[4]

Emphasizing the importance of multilingualism in the activities of the United Nations,

Recognizing the contribution of multilingualism in promoting international peace and security, development and human rights, through the work of the United Nations departments and offices,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", and reaffirming its unwavering commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda and utilizing it to transform our world for the better by 2030,

Recalling its resolution 47/135 of 18 December 1992, by which it adopted the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[5] in particular article 27 thereof, concerning the rights of persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities,

Recalling also the decision taken by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 17 November 1999 that 21 February should be proclaimed International Mother Language Day,

Recalling further its resolutions 2 (I) of 1 February 1946, 2480 B (XXIII) of 21 December 1968, 42/207 C of 11 December 1987 and 50/11 of 2 November 1995, and other subsequent resolutions relating to multilingualism, including resolutions 69/324 of 11 September 2015, 71/101 A and B of 6 December 2016, 71/262 of 23 December 2016, 71/263 of 23 December 2016, 71/288 of 24 May 2017 and 71/314 of 19 July 2017,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[6]

I
Multilingualism in general and the role of the Secretariat

2. *Emphasizes* the paramount importance of the equality of the six official languages of the United Nations;

3. *Underlines* the need for the full implementation of all resolutions establishing language arrangements for the official languages of the United Nations and the working languages of the Secretariat;

4. *Also underlines* the responsibility of the Secretariat in integrating multilingualism into its activities, from within existing resources, on an equitable basis;

5. *Notes* that the availability of United Nations documents in relevant official languages is limited in some areas of Secretariat activity, and therefore invites the Secretary-General to take the appropriate measures to implement, within existing resources, current multilingualism policies, in compliance with relevant rules and regulations;

6. *Notes in particular* that a high proportion of calls for bid are published only in English, and therefore encourages the Secretariat, where appropriate, to

[3] Rule 32 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.
[4] See resolution 2 (I), annex.
[5] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[6] A/71/757.

make use of existing multilingualism policies to facilitate the participation of local vendors in the United Nations procurement bidding process;

7. *Notes with concern* that the English version of the Procurement Manual is from July 2013 while the French and Spanish versions are from March 2010, and encourages the Secretariat to continue its efforts to ensure that the Procurement Manual is up to date;

8. *Welcomes* the appointment by the Secretary-General of the Coordinator for Multilingualism, who is responsible for the overall implementation of multilingualism Secretariat-wide, calls upon all departments and offices within the Secretariat to fully support the work of the Coordinator in the implementation of the relevant mandates on multilingualism, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon in his next report on multilingualism;

9. *Endorses* the terms of reference for the Coordinator for Multilingualism, as proposed in the report of the Secretary-General on multilingualism;[7]

10. *Recalls* that the Secretary-General retains the authority to appoint a senior secretariat official as the future Coordinator for Multilingualism, as first requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/64 of 6 December 1999;

11. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to develop the network of focal points that supports the Coordinator for Multilingualism in effectively and consistently implementing relevant resolutions throughout all relevant departments and offices of the Secretariat, and invites the Secretary-General, through his role in the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, if necessary by means of the development of a consistent policy framework, to support a comprehensive and coordinated approach on multilingualism within the United Nations system, taking into consideration the relevant recommendations contained in the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on multilingualism;[8]

12. *Notes* the difficulties reported by departments and offices in compiling input for the report of the Secretary-General owing to the lack of disaggregated data by language, and encourages the Secretary-General to support the efforts of the Coordinator for Multilingualism to develop a template, where applicable, for collecting disaggregated data by language;

13. *Welcomes* the implementation, within the United Nations, of a day dedicated to each of the official languages in order to inform and raise awareness of their history, culture and use, encourages the Secretary-General to further strengthen this approach in a cost-neutral manner, if needed through the participation of partner organizations, including Member States and institutions such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and also encourages the Secretary-General to consider extending this important initiative to other non-official languages spoken throughout the world;

14. *Also welcomes* the efforts made by international organizations based on a shared language to increase their cooperation with the United Nations regarding multilingualism;

15. *Further welcomes* the activities of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Member States, entities of the United Nations system, other international organizations and all other participating bodies aimed at fostering respect for and the promotion and protection of all languages, in particular endangered ones, linguistic diversity and multilingualism;

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[7] A/71/757, annex II.

[8] A/67/78.

16. *Reaffirms* that linguistic diversity is an important element of cultural diversity, stresses the importance of the full and effective implementation of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions,[9] which entered into force on 18 March 2007, and recalls the recommendation concerning the Promotion and Use of Multilingualism and Universal Access to Cyberspace of 15 October 2003;[10]

II
Role of the Department of Public Information in multilingualism

17. *Reaffirms* that the primary mission of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat is to provide, through its outreach activities, accurate, impartial, comprehensive, balanced, timely, relevant and multilingual information to the public on the tasks and responsibilities of the United Nations in order to strengthen international support for the activities of the Organization with the greatest transparency;

18. *Emphasizes* the importance of making use of all the official languages of the United Nations, ensuring their full and equitable treatment in all the activities of the Department of Public Information, with the aim of eliminating the disparity between the use of English and the use of the five other official languages, and in this regard reaffirms its request that the Secretary-General ensure that the Department has the necessary staffing capacity in all the official languages to undertake all its activities;

19. *Also emphasizes* the role of the Department of Public Information in building support for international peace and security, development and human rights for all and the contribution of multilingualism in achieving these goals;

20. *Welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the Department of Public Information to enhance multilingualism in all its activities, and stresses the importance of ensuring that the texts of all new public United Nations documents in all six official languages, information materials and all older United Nations documents are made available through the United Nations websites and are accessible to Member States without delay;

21. *Encourages* the Department of Public Information to continue to use other languages in addition to the official languages, when appropriate, according to the targeted audience, with a view to reaching the widest possible spectrum of audiences and extending the United Nations message to all the corners of the world in order to strengthen international support for the activities of the Organization;

22. *Welcomes* the work done by the network of United Nations information centres, including the United Nations Regional Information Centre, in favour of the publication of United Nations information materials and the translation of important documents into languages other than the official languages of the United Nations, encourages the information centres to continue their important multilingual activities in the interactive and proactive aspects of their work and to develop web pages in local languages, and the Department of Public Information to provide the necessary resources and technical facilities, with a view to reaching the widest possible spectrum of audiences and extending the United Nations message to all corners of the world in order to strengthen international support for the activities of the Organization, and encourages the continuation of efforts in this regard;

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[9] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2440, No. 43977.

[10] United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Thirty-second Session, Paris, 29 September-17 October 2003*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, sect. IV, resolution 41, annex.

23. *Emphasizes* the importance of the network of United Nations information centres in enhancing the public image of the United Nations, in disseminating messages on the United Nations to local populations, especially in developing countries, bearing in mind that information in local languages has the strongest impact on local populations, and in mobilizing support for the work of the United Nations at the local level;

24. *Welcomes* the sustained effort to disseminate information globally by the use of official and non-official languages and traditional means of communication, and in this regard expresses its particular appreciation for the work currently being carried out by United Nations Radio in the six official languages, as well as in non-official languages;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure that, in view of their income-generating nature, guided tours at United Nations Headquarters are consistently available in all six official languages of the United Nations;

26. *Welcomes* the initiative of the Secretary-General to also offer guided tours at United Nations Headquarters in non-official languages;

27. *Notes with interest* the cost-neutral initiatives of the Secretariat to produce publications in official and non-official languages, to increase the volume of translated publications and to encourage a multilingual acquisition policy for the libraries of the United Nations, and requests the Secretariat to continue those initiatives;

28. *Welcomes* the creation of the United Nations digital library, which provides multilingual content, and encourages the United Nations libraries to continue to take into consideration the importance of multilingualism in their activities;

29. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the Department of Public Information to work at the local level with other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to enhance the coordination of their communications activities, and urges the Department to encourage the United Nations Communications Group to promote linguistic diversity in its work;

30. *Recalls* paragraph 65 of its resolution 71/101 B, and encourages the Department of Public Information to prioritize the development of collaborative arrangements for the digitization of the audiovisual archives of the United Nations while preserving their multilingual character in a cost-neutral manner;

31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to exert all efforts to ensure that publications and other information services of the Secretariat, including the United Nations website and the United Nations News Service, contain comprehensive, balanced, objective and equitable information in all official languages about the issues before the Organization and that they maintain editorial independence, impartiality, accuracy and full consistency with resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly;

III
Websites and other web-based communication tools

32. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations website is an essential tool for Member States, the media, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and the general public;

33. *Also reaffirms* the need to achieve full parity among the six official languages on all United Nations websites, welcomes in this regard the realization of

the comprehensive review of the United Nations websites by the Secretary-General, including content discrepancies among the official languages, notes with appreciation the innovative ideas, potential synergies and other cost-neutral measures proposed in the report of the Secretary-General on multilingualism[6] to achieve full parity among the six official languages, and requests the Secretary-General to present an updated version of the review in his next report;

34. *Welcomes* the realization of the comprehensive review of the United Nations websites by the Secretary-General, presenting the status of content in non-official languages, notes with appreciation the innovative ideas, potential synergies and other cost-neutral measures proposed in the report of the Secretary-General on multilingualism to reinforce the broader multilingual development and enrichment of the United Nations websites, as appropriate, and requests the Secretary-General to present an updated version of this review in his next report;

35. *Recalls* paragraph 29 of its resolution 69/324, notes with concern the disparity between the English and the non-English languages on the websites maintained by the Secretariat, urges the Secretary-General to lead the efforts of all offices and departments of the Secretariat to take concrete action to address such uneven development, and in this regard calls upon all stakeholders, including the Department of Public Information, content-providing offices and departments, in particular the Office of Information and Communications Technology of the Secretariat, to continue their collaboration, within their respective mandates, so as to achieve full parity among the six official languages on all United Nations websites developed and maintained by all Secretariat entities, in full conformance with the principles of multilingualism and in compliance with the relevant resolutions addressing multilingualism and accessibility for persons with disabilities, by making every effort to translate materials currently available only in English and by providing offices and departments with technological solutions that comply with the principle of parity, from within existing resources;

36. *Urges* the Secretary-General to strengthen his efforts to develop, maintain and update multilingual United Nations websites and the web page of the Secretary-General in all the official languages of the United Nations, from within existing resources and on an equitable basis;

37. *Reaffirms its request* that the Secretary-General ensure, while maintaining an up-to-date and accurate website, the equitable distribution of financial and human resources within the Department of Public Information allocated to the United Nations website among all six official languages, with full respect for the needs and specificities of all six languages;

38. *Encourages* the continuation of the live webcasts of public meetings of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and their respective subsidiary bodies, as well as of the public meetings of the Security Council, with interpretation services, and requests the Secretariat to make every effort to provide full access to archived videos in all official languages of all past open formal United Nations meetings with interpretation services, in strict observance of the principle of full parity of the six official languages of the United Nations, in order to promote transparency and accountability within the Organization;

39. *Notes with concern* that the multilingual development and enrichment of the United Nations website in certain official languages has improved at a much slower rate than expected, and in this regard requests the Department of Public Information, in coordination with content-providing offices, to advance actions to achieve full parity among the six official languages on the United Nations website, in particular by expediting the filling of vacant posts in some sections;

40. *Takes note* of section III A of the report of the Secretary-General, requests the Secretary-General to continue his ongoing efforts in this regard, and urges all content-providing offices in the Secretariat to strengthen their efforts to translate into all official languages all English-language materials and databases posted on the United Nations website in the most practical, efficient and cost-effective manner, from within existing resources;

41. *Requests* the Department of Public Information, in cooperation with the Office of Information and Communications Technology, to continue its efforts to ensure that technological infrastructures and supportive applications fully support Latin, non-Latin and bidirectional scripts in order to enhance the equality of all official languages on the United Nations website;

42. *Welcomes* the cooperative arrangements undertaken by the Department of Public Information with academic institutions to increase the number of web pages available in official and non-official languages, and requests the Secretary-General, in coordination with content-providing offices, to extend such cooperative arrangements, in a cost-effective manner, to all the official languages of the United Nations, bearing in mind the necessity of adherence to United Nations standards and guidelines;

43. *Underlines* the importance, in the implementation of new communication tools, such as social networks, of taking into account the linguistic dimension in order to assure full parity among the official languages of the Organization;

44. *Urges* the Secretariat to keep iSeek up to date in the two working languages of the Secretariat, to continue its efforts to implement iSeek at all duty stations and to develop and implement cost-neutral measures to provide Member States with secure access to the information currently accessible only on the Intranet of the Secretariat;

IV
Documentation and conference services

45. *Reiterates its request* that Secretary-General complete the task of uploading all important older United Nations documents to the United Nations website in all six official languages on a priority basis so that those archives are also made available to Member States through that medium;

46. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to ensure, through the provision of documentation services and meetings and publishing services under conference management, including high-quality translation and interpretation, effective multilingual communication equally in all the official languages of the United Nations among representatives of Member States in intergovernmental organs and among members of United Nations expert bodies;

47. *Reiterates with concern its request* that the Secretary-General ensure that the rules concerning the simultaneous distribution of documents in all six official languages are strictly respected as regards both the distribution of printed copies and the posting of parliamentary documentation on the Official Document System and the United Nations website, in accordance with section III, paragraph 5, of its resolution 55/222 of 23 December 2000;

48. *Reiterates* the need to fully implement and observe rule 55 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which provides that, during the sessions of the Assembly, the *Journal of the United Nations* shall be published in the languages of the Assembly, from within existing resources;

49. *Underlines* that all the initiatives on the evolution of the working methods, including those introduced on a trial basis, shall comply with the principle of parity among the official languages of the Organization, with a view to preserving or enhancing the quality and scope of the services provided by the Secretariat;

V
Human resources management and staff training

50. *Recalls* its resolution 71/263, in particular paragraph 10 thereof, in which it reaffirmed the need to respect the equality of the two working languages of the Secretariat, reaffirmed the use of additional working languages in specific duty stations as mandated, and in that regard requested the Secretary-General to ensure that vacancy announcements specified the need for either of the working languages of the Secretariat, unless the functions of the post required a specific working language;

51. *Notes with satisfaction* the willingness of the Secretariat to encourage staff members, in meetings with interpretation services, to use any of the six official languages of which they have a command;

52. *Encourages* United Nations staff members to continue to actively use existing training facilities to acquire and enhance their proficiency in one or more of the official languages of the United Nations;

53. *Welcomes* the invitation of the Secretary-General to all the entities of the Secretariat to elaborate an inventory of staff language skills, while making the best use of existing language databases, and encourages the Office of Human Resources Management to support these efforts, in collaboration with the Coordinator for Multilingualism, including by taking into account language skills in the implementation of the mobility policy, as requested in its resolution 69/324;

54. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue the efforts to ensure that training opportunities in the six official languages are equally available to all staff;

55. *Recalls* section II, paragraph 11, of its resolution 71/263, in which it acknowledged that the interaction of the United Nations with the local population in the field was essential and that language skills constituted an important element of the selection and training processes and therefore affirmed that a good command of the official language(s) spoken in the country of residence should be taken into account as an additional asset during those processes;

56. *Also recalls* its resolution 68/265 of 9 April 2014 on the mobility framework, and invites the Secretary-General to take into account applicable language skills while ensuring full compliance with Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations;

57. *Invites* the Secretary-General to include in senior managers' compacts a managerial indicator related to multilingualism, which assures the issuance of official documentation to intergovernmental bodies and General Assembly committees in the six official languages, where applicable;

58. *Stresses* that the employment of staff shall continue to be carried out in strict accordance with Article 101 of the Charter and in line with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions;

59. *Notes with concern* that a number of recruitment handbooks developed by the Office of Human Resources Management are only available in English, and encourages the Secretary-General to ensure that upcoming reviews and updates, in

particular those of the applicant's manual, be published simultaneously in the working languages;

60. *Invites* the Secretary-General to ensure compliance with the requirement for United Nations staff to have the ability to use one of the working languages of the Secretariat, and encourages the Secretary-General to further the implementation of resolution 2480 B (XXIII);

61. *Takes note* of the announcement of the forthcoming collaboration between the Coordinator for Multilingualism and the Office of Human Resources Management to assist in the development of guidelines supporting hiring managers in setting language requirements in job openings that meet the needs of the Organization;

62. *Also takes note* of the decision of the Management Committee to request the Office of Human Resources Management to review language skills assessment during the staff selection process, invites the Secretary-General to take the appropriate measures to consider the linguistic specificities mentioned in vacancy announcements during the composition of interview panels, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon during the seventy-third session of the General Assembly;

63. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take the appropriate measures to consider the linguistic specificities mentioned in vacancy announcements during the composition of interview panels for the employment of United Nations staff;

64. *Stresses* that the promotion of staff in the Professional and higher categories shall be carried out in strict accordance with Article 101 of the Charter and in line with the provisions of resolution 2480 B (XXIII) and the relevant provisions of resolution 55/258 of 14 June 2001;

VI
Language services staff

65. *Recalls* its resolution 66/233 of 24 December 2011, in particular paragraph 7 of section III, reiterates its request that the Secretary-General ensure that all language services are given equal treatment and are provided with equally favourable working conditions and resources, with a view to achieving maximum quality of services, with full respect for the specificities of the six official languages, and in that regard recalls section D, paragraph 11, of its resolution 54/248 of 23 December 1999;

66. *Acknowledges* the measures taken by the Secretary-General, in accordance with its resolutions, to address the issue of the replacement of retiring staff in the language services, and requests the Secretary-General to maintain and to intensify those efforts, including through the strengthening of cooperation with institutions that train language specialists to meet the needs in the six official languages of the United Nations;

VII
Multilingualism across the three pillars of the United Nations

67. *Notes* the work of the Secretary-General in making available multilingual information, technical assistance and training materials related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in this regard;

68. *Takes note* of the recommendations related to multilingualism contained in the report of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations,[11] the subsequent report of the Secretary-General[12] and the report of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture;[13]

69. *Recognizes* the contribution of the Language and Communications Programme to promoting multilingualism within the United Nations, encourages the Secretariat to continue to cooperate closely, from within existing resources, to support the language learning needs of staff in the field, and requests the Secretary-General to provide further information in this regard at the seventy-third session of the General Assembly;

70. *Stresses* the importance of proposing United Nations information, technical assistance and training materials, whenever possible, in the local languages of the beneficiary countries, including through locally based United Nations websites;

71. *Recalls* its resolution 71/314, in which it endorsed the proposals, recommendations and conclusions of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations;[14]

72. *Takes note* of the ongoing initiatives outlined in the report of the Secretary-General related to field operations, requests the Secretary-General to continue his ongoing efforts in this regard, and recalls its resolution 66/297 of 17 September 2012 without prejudice to Article 101 of the Charter;

73. *Urges* the Secretariat to translate all peacekeeping training documents into the six official languages of the United Nations, from within existing resources, to enable and facilitate their use by all Member States, troop-contributing countries and police-contributing countries, in particular, and by other involved institutions;

74. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a comprehensive report on the full implementation of its resolutions on multilingualism;

75. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session the item entitled "Multilingualism".

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[11] See A/70/95-S/2015/446.

[12] A/70/357-S/2015/682.

[13] A/69/968-S/2015/490.

[14] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-first session, Supplement No. 19* (A/71/19), chap. V.

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General Assembly

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 125
Multilingualism

Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Canada, Congo, France, Kazakhstan, Sao Tome and Principe, Switzerland and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Multilingualism

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Gabon, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

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United Nations A/71/L.87

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 126 (h)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

Belize and Guyana: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/8 of 16 October 1991 and all its subsequent resolutions on cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community, including its resolution 69/265 of 16 January 2015,

Bearing in mind the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations on the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action and other activities consistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Welcoming the continued commitment of the States members of the Caribbean Community to the United Nations as a principal forum for multilateral cooperation,

Recalling the cooperation agreement between the secretariats of the United Nations and the Caribbean Community,[1] and bearing in mind the cooperation activities undertaken pursuant to that agreement,

Emphasizing the continued importance of regular engagements between the two organizations, including contacts between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, and also between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, with a view to reinforcing cooperation and collaboration,

Noting, in this connection, the eighth general meeting between representatives of the Caribbean Community and the United Nations system, held in Georgetown in July 2015 to review the progress made in implementing the coordination mechanism led by the United Nations Development Group for Latin America and the Caribbean and to discuss issues identified as priorities by the Caribbean Community

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1978, No. 1197.

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secretariat, in line with the Community strategic plan for the period 2015-2019, including regional integration, macroeconomic stabilization, building competitiveness for growth and employment generation, inclusive growth, human capital development, advancing health and wellness, citizen security and justice, climate adaptation and greenhouse gas mitigation, disaster mitigation and management, information and communications technology, and public education, public information and advocacy,

Noting also the recently concluded ninth general meeting between representatives of the Caribbean Community and the United Nations system, held in New York on 20 and 21 July 2017 to further review progress in the implementation of the coordination mechanism and to examine other areas of cooperation, taking into consideration recent developments of significance to small island developing States, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[2] the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,[3] the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[4] the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,[5] the New Urban Agenda adopted in Quito by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in 2016[6] and the call for action adopted by the United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development,[7]

Remaining deeply concerned about new and persistent challenges, including the impact of de-risking on financial institutions in the Caribbean, onerous debt, graduation from access to concessionary development funding, the lack of access to energy and sustainable modern energy services, crime and violence, the illicit trade in drugs and arms, the threat of terrorism and extreme violence, the fight against non-communicable diseases, food insecurity, and the adverse effects of climate change, including slow-onset natural disasters, all of which have increased the vulnerabilities and seriously worsened the challenges for the sustainable development efforts of the States members of the Caribbean Community,

Underscoring the unique and particular vulnerabilities of small island developing States and the global commitment to take urgent and concrete action to address those vulnerabilities, including through the sustained and effective implementation of the outcome documents of the international conferences on small island developing States and their follow-up, namely, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[8] the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States[9] and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,[10]

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[2] Resolution 70/1.

[3] Resolution 69/313, annex.

[4] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

[5] Resolution 69/283, annex II.

[6] Resolution 71/256, annex.

[7] See resolution 71/312, annex.

[8] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[9] *Report of the International Meeting to Review the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Port Louis, Mauritius, 10-14 January 2005* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.05.II.A.4 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[10] Resolution 69/15, annex.

Acknowledging the support that States members of the Caribbean Community have received from the United Nations and the continued need for that support in their efforts to advance the implementation of the agreed outcomes of the international conferences on small island developing States and of other internationally agreed outcomes,

Recalling the ongoing recovery of Haiti from the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010 and subsequent tropical storms and hurricanes that have caused significant loss of life and widespread damage, and stressing the urgent need for renewed and sustained attention to the critical situation in Haiti and to fulfil the pledges made to assist Haiti in its long-term recovery and sustainable development initiatives,

Recalling also its resolutions 71/161 A of 16 December 2016 and 71/161 B of 19 July 2017, in which it reaffirmed the new United Nations approach to cholera in Haiti, including the establishment of the United Nations Haiti cholera response multi-partner trust fund, and noting the decision of the Security Council to establish a follow-on peacekeeping mission in Haiti, the United Nations Mission for Justice Support in Haiti,

Noting with appreciation the ongoing collaboration, consultations and information exchanges that have taken place among the United Nations, the Caribbean Community and the States members of the Community aimed at strengthening cooperation and regional capacity in a broad range of areas, such as sustainable development, non-communicable diseases, drugs and crime, statistics, free and fair elections, plant and animal health, and food safety, among others,

Affirming the need to further expand and deepen the cooperation that already exists between the Caribbean Community and the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, including in the areas of governance, information and communications technology for development, public information and institutional reforms, so as to enhance coherence and effectiveness in the partnership among the United Nations, the Caribbean Community and the States members of the Community,

Convinced of the need for the coordinated utilization of available resources to promote the common objectives of the two organizations,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations,[11] in particular paragraphs 40 to 49 on the Caribbean Community, concerning efforts to strengthen and deepen cooperation;

2. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in association with the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, as well as the relevant regional organizations, to continue to assist in furthering the development and maintenance of peace and security within the Caribbean region;

3. *Notes* the recent engagements between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community, in particular, the agreements signed by the Community secretariat and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency and the Caribbean Public Health Agency with the International Atomic Energy Agency;

4. *Also notes* the recently concluded ninth general meeting between the representatives of the Caribbean Community and the United Nations system;

[11] A/71/160-S/2016/621.

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community to continue their cooperation and to enhance coherence in their engagement, within their respective mandates, so as to increase the capacity of the two organizations to attain their objectives and to seek answers to global challenges, including climate change, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development challenges, including poverty and inequality, de-risking, non-communicable diseases, transnational organized crime and terrorism;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations and the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, bearing in mind the particular vulnerabilities of the States members of the Caribbean Community, to intensify their assistance to those States to enable them to address the diverse challenges that these vulnerabilities pose to achieving sustainable development, including through the sustained and effective implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[8] the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[9] the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,[10] the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[2] the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,[3] the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[4] the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030[5] and the New Urban Agenda adopted by the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) in Quito in 2016,[6] and through the implementation of the strategic objectives of the Community;

7. *Highlights* the support that the United Nations Environment Programme has been extending for the implementation of environmental and sustainable development programmes of the Caribbean Community and for the building of capacity to enable effective regional responses to climate change, and further encourages continued collaboration with the Community as well as related regional and national institutions;

8. *Encourages* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to continue to work closely with the Caribbean Community secretariat on the implementation of the Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy of the Community and in the development of value chains identified by the Community Council of Trade and Economic Development through technical cooperation programmes;

9. *Notes with appreciation* the partnership between UN-Women and the Caribbean Community in the development of the Community Gender Equality Indicators Model to monitor gender equality commitments in the Sustainable Development Goals;

10. *Acknowledges* the support of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat extended to the Caribbean Community to strengthen capacity to formulate, monitor and evaluate evidence-based policies on youth using internationally agreed indicators, as well as through the preparation of a regional eGovernment strategy for the Caribbean and a conceptual framework on eGovernment for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean small island developing States, and encourages continued support to the States members of the Community in furthering the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

11. *Emphasizes* the active cooperation existing between the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Caribbean Community, including, in particular, supporting the region's preparation for major conferences, improving the capacity of the Community in gathering and analysing data and in

deepening its analysis of the intraregional and external trade of the Community, as well as in elaborating on the concept of vulnerability in the context of the graduation of some of its member States, and further encourages continued cooperation with the Community and its member States;

12. *Notes* the instrumental role of the United Nations Development Programme in establishing a working group, comprising the World Bank, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Commonwealth secretariat, to examine the issue of vulnerability;

13. *Expresses appreciation* for the robust partnership arrangements among the Caribbean Community, the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization in addressing non-communicable diseases, and commends the valuable supportive role being played by the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization through the provision of technical and other resources to the Community in the operationalization of the Caribbean Public Health Agency as a mechanism for cooperation and coordination across the region on public health policy;

14. *Recalls and reaffirms* the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases[12] and the outcome document of the high-level meeting of the Assembly on the comprehensive review and assessment of the progress achieved in the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases,[13] and in this regard emphasizes that continued and increased efforts are essential for achieving a world free of non-communicable diseases, including through the implementation of multisectoral, cost-effective, population-wide interventions and the provision of adequate, predictable and sustained resources, through domestic, bilateral and multilateral channels, including traditional and voluntary innovative financing mechanisms;

15. *Notes* the tenth anniversary of the Declaration of Port of Spain on non-communicable diseases and the ninth meeting of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on the Prevention and Control of Non-communicable Diseases, takes note of the Economic and Social Council resolution relating to financing for action on non-communicable diseases, and calls for close cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community with a view to the Global Conference on Non-communicable Diseases, to be held in Montevideo from 18 to 20 October 2017, and the third high-level meeting of the General Assembly on non-communicable diseases, to be convened in 2018;

16. *Expresses appreciation* for the robust support and encouragement that the United Nations continues to give to the Pan-Caribbean Partnership against HIV/AIDS as it continues to perform its role as the regional response mechanism for reducing the spread and impact of HIV and AIDS through a system of universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support;

17. *Notes with appreciation* the existing cooperation between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Caribbean Community, and calls for further deepening of that cooperation in such areas as the contribution of information and communications technology to education, the protection of world heritage sites in the Community, the challenge of male academic underachievement and the role of cultural industries in the economies of the States of the region;

[12] Resolution 66/2, annex.
[13] Resolution 68/300.

18. *Notes with satisfaction* the installation at United Nations Headquarters of the permanent memorial to the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade, an initiative led jointly by States members of the Caribbean Community and the Group of African States at the United Nations;

19. *Expresses appreciation* for the ongoing cooperation received from the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in the implementation of the annual commemoration of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade on 25 March and for its support and cooperation rendered in the implementation of the permanent memorial initiative, in keeping with the relevant General Assembly resolutions;

20. *Notes with appreciation* the ongoing efforts of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean in providing technical assistance and capacity-building to States members of the Caribbean Community, including in the management of stockpiles of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition and the destruction of obsolete and seized firearms, ammunition and explosives;

21. *Welcomes* the reopening of the office of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the region to reinforce the efforts of the States of the region in their struggle against the interrelated scourges of transnational organized crime, including drug trafficking, violent crime, terrorism and the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons;

22. *Acknowledges* the support of the United Nations in the development of the Caribbean Community Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and encourages the international community, including all relevant parts of the United Nations system, to support the Community, upon request, in its implementation;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community".

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 126 (h)
Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations: cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

Belize and Guyana: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Greece, Grenada, Haiti, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Zimbabwe

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 13
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the intrinsic value of biological diversity and its various contributions to sustainable development and human well-being, and recognizing that wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the Earth which must be protected for this generation and the generations to come,

Remaining concerned, therefore, about the increasing scale of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products and its adverse economic, social and environmental impacts,

Expressing serious concern over the extraordinarily detrimental levels of rhinoceros poaching and the alarmingly high levels of killings of elephants in Africa, as well as the illegal trade in other protected wildlife species, including, but not limited to, reptiles, tortoises, marine and freshwater turtles, sharks, ornamental fish, pangolins, great apes, parrots, raptors, the helmeted hornbill and big cats, which threaten those species with local extinction and, in some cases, with global extinction,

Underlining the need to take measures to prevent illegal timber harvesting, which leads to the decimation of rare timber species, in particular of rosewood, agarwood and sandalwood,

Recognizing that illicit trafficking in wildlife contributes to damage to ecosystems and rural livelihoods, including those based on ecotourism, undermines good governance and the rule of law and, in some cases, threatens national stability and requires enhanced transnational and regional cooperation and coordination in response,

Emphasizing that the protection of wildlife must be part of a comprehensive approach to achieving poverty eradication, food security, sustainable development, including the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, economic growth, social well-being and sustainable livelihoods,

Reaffirming its call for holistic and integrated approaches to sustainable development that will guide humanity to live in harmony with nature and lead to efforts to restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem, which will contribute the creation of a shared future based upon our common humanity,

Recognizing with concern the growth in online trade and cybercrime in the context of illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products, which require innovative strategies and increased intergovernmental cooperation, as appropriate,

Further concerned about the use of forged or illegally issued permits and certificates or the fraudulent use of authentic permits and certificates in order to misuse domestic legal markets to mask trade in illegally obtained wildlife or wildlife products, or to launder such illegally obtained wildlife or wildlife products,

Recognizing the legal framework provided by and the important role of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora[1] as the primary mechanism for regulating international trade in species of wild fauna and flora listed in its appendices, and in this regard welcoming the relevant resolutions and decisions adopted at the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 24 September to 5 October 2016,

Recognizing also the importance of other multilateral environmental agreements, including the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals,[2] the Convention on Biological Diversity,[3] the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage[4] and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat,[5]

Reaffirming its resolutions 69/314 of 30 July 2015 and 70/301 of 9 September 2016 on tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife,

Reaffirming also its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", by which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40 of 25 July 2013 on crime prevention and criminal justice responses to illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora, in which the Council encouraged Member States to make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora involving organized criminal groups a serious crime,

Reaffirming further that the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[6] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption[7] constitute effective tools and an important part of the legal framework for international cooperation in fighting illicit trafficking in endangered species of wild fauna and flora,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 993, No. 14537.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1651, No. 28395.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.
[4] Ibid., vol. 1037, No. 15511.
[5] Ibid., vol. 996, No. 14583.
[6] Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[7] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.

Bearing in mind that the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons could be linked to illicit trafficking in wildlife, which may pose a serious threat to national and regional stability in some parts of Africa,

Recognizing the important work of the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime, a collaborative effort of the secretariat of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Bank and the World Customs Organization, by, inter alia, providing technical assistance to Member States,

Welcoming resolution 2/14 of 27 May 2016 of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme,[8] on the illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products,

Welcoming also the efforts of and cooperation between Member States, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations, as well as activities of United Nations agencies and other entities, aimed at preventing and fighting illicit trafficking in wildlife, and in this regard taking note of the Paris Declaration of 2013, the London Declaration of 2014, the Kasane Statement of 2015, the Brazzaville Declaration of 2015 and the Hanoi Statement of 2016,

Recalling its resolution 68/205 of 20 December 2013, in which it proclaimed 3 March, the day of the adoption of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, as World Wildlife Day, and welcoming the international observance of the Day since 2014 in order to celebrate and raise awareness of the world's wild fauna and flora,

Welcoming the high-level thematic discussion on the global observance of World Wildlife Day, held on 3 March 2017, which focused on tackling illicit trafficking of wildlife and protecting wild fauna and flora, as well as on the role of youth in protecting wildlife,

Recalling its resolution 71/206 of 19 December 2016 on follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and preparations for the Fourteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and taking note of the importance of the Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[9]

Reaffirming the role of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice as the principal policymaking body of the United Nations for crime prevention and criminal justice matters,

Taking note of the ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests on the international arrangement on "The forests we want: beyond 2015"[10] and of the resolution on the international arrangement on forests beyond 2015[11] adopted by the Forum at its eleventh session,

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[8] *Official Records of the United Nations, Seventy-first Session, Supplement No. 25* (A/71/25), annex.

[9] Resolution 70/174, annex.

[10] Economic and Social Council decision 2015/254.

[11] Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/33.

Taking note also of the *World Wildlife Crime Report: Trafficking in protected Species*, prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in 2016,[12]

1. *Stresses its determination* to implement fully and without delay the commitments undertaken in its resolutions 69/314 and 70/301;

2. *Recognizes* the economic, social and environmental impacts of illicit trafficking in wildlife, where firm and strengthened action needs to be taken on both the supply and demand sides, and re-emphasizes the importance, in this regard, of effective international cooperation among Member States, relevant multilateral environmental agreements and international organizations;

3. *Encourages* Member States to adopt effective measures to prevent and counter the serious problem of crimes that have an impact on the environment, such as illicit trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products, including fauna and flora as protected by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora,[1] and poaching;

4. *Urges* Member States to take decisive steps at the national level to prevent, combat and eradicate the illegal trade in wildlife, on both the supply and demand sides, including by strengthening their legislation and regulations necessary for the prevention, investigation, prosecution and appropriate punishment of such illegal trade, as well as by strengthening enforcement and criminal justice responses, and to increase the exchange of information and knowledge among national authorities as well as among Member States and international crime authorities, in accordance with national legislation and international law, acknowledging that the International Consortium on Combating Wildlife Crime can provide valuable technical assistance in this regard, including through supporting Member States in the implementation of the Wildlife and Forest Crime Analytic Toolkit, which is aimed at strengthening, where appropriate, the capacity of relevant law enforcement authorities and judiciaries in investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating wildlife-related offences;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to make illicit trafficking in protected species of wild fauna and flora a serious crime, in accordance with their national legislation and as defined in article 2, paragraph (b) and article 3.1, paragraph (b), of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[6] in order to ensure that, where the offence is transnational in nature and involves an organized criminal group, effective international cooperation can be afforded under the Convention to prevent and combat transnational organized crime;

6. *Encourages* Member States to utilize article II, paragraph 3, of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora by listing in its appendix III protected species in their jurisdiction that may become threatened as a result of international trade, and urges Member States to provide assistance in controlling the trade in those species protected under the Convention, including those listed in appendix III;

7. *Calls upon* Member States to review and amend national legislation, as necessary and appropriate, so that offences connected to the illegal trade in wildlife are treated as predicate offences, as defined in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, for the purposes of domestic money-laundering offences and are actionable under domestic proceeds of crime legislation, and that assets linked to illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products can be seized, confiscated and disposed;

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[12] United Nations publication, Sales No. E.16.XI.9.

8. *Encourages* Member States to make use, to the greatest extent possible, of legal instruments available at the national level to tackle illicit trafficking in wildlife, including through legislation related to money-laundering, corruption, fraud, racketeering and financial crime;

9. *Also encourages* Member States to harmonize their judicial, legal and administrative regulations to support the exchange of evidence regarding and criminal prosecution of illicit trafficking in wildlife, as well as to establish national level inter-agency wildlife crime task forces and facilitate the exchange of evidence between the different government agencies, to the extent consistent with national legislation;

10. *Further encourages* Member States to enhance their enforcement efforts, including through recording and monitoring both seizures and successful prosecutions, in order to more effectively counter and deter the illegal trade in wildlife;

11. *Urges* Member States to engage actively in efforts to raise awareness about and address the problems and risks associated with the supply and transit of and demand for illegal wildlife products, including by improving cooperation with all relevant stakeholders, engaging consumer groups and tackling the drivers of demand, and to more effectively reduce the demand, including by using targeted and evidence-based strategies in order to influence consumer behaviour and create greater awareness of laws prohibiting illegal trade in wildlife and associated penalties;

12. *Invites* Member States to enhance the ability of developing countries to tackle illicit trafficking in wildlife, and in particular to enhance their implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, by, inter alia, providing financial or technical assistance, supporting efforts to access funding for the Global Environment Facility and providing financial and in-kind resources for capacity-building activities required in this regard, including in the implementation of the resolutions and decisions adopted at the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

13. *Encourages* Member States to promote sustainable development in its three dimensions in an innovative, coordinated, environmentally sound, open and shared manner, which requires a comprehensive approach to protect wild fauna and flora and to combat, with determination, the illicit trade in wildlife and wildlife products;

14. *Also encourages* Member States to increase the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities, including from their local wildlife resources, and eradicate poverty, by promoting, inter alia, innovative partnerships for conserving wildlife through shared management responsibilities, including community conservancies, public-private partnerships, sustainable tourism, revenue-sharing agreements and other income sources, such as sustainable agriculture;

15. *Further encourages* Member States to integrate measures to address illegal trade in wildlife into development policy and planning and the programming of development cooperation activities, and to further raise public awareness among individuals and communities to live sustainably in a world in which wildlife and other living species are protected;

16. *Calls upon* Member States to initiate or strengthen collaborative partnerships among local, regional, national and international development and conservation agencies so as to enhance support for community-led wildlife

conservation and to promote the retention of benefits by local communities for the conservation and sustainable management of wildlife;

17. *Strongly encourages* Member States to enhance their support, including through transnational and regional cooperation, for the development of sustainable and, as appropriate, alternative livelihoods for communities affected by illicit trafficking in wildlife and its adverse impacts, with the full engagement of the communities in and adjacent to wildlife habitats as active partners in conservation and sustainable use, enhancing the rights and capacity of the members of such communities to manage and benefit from wildlife and wilderness;

18. *Also strongly encourages* Member States to participate in global, regional and national donor coordination and knowledge-sharing efforts to enhance understanding and mobilization of bilateral, multilateral and private investments to prevent and combat illegal trade in wildlife in order to collectively maximize investment effectiveness and engage new partners;

19. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[7] and calls upon parties to take appropriate measures to ensure the effective implementation of their obligations under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and other relevant multilateral agreements, including by applying the agreed international guidelines established by the latter Convention for the storage, stockpiling and disposal of illicit wildlife products and contraband, as well as to consider ways to share information with one another on best practices to tackle illicit trafficking in wildlife in line with those instruments;

20. *Calls upon* Member States to prohibit, prevent and counter any form of corruption that facilitates illicit trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products, including by assessing and mitigating corruption risks in their technical assistance and capacity-building programmes related to wildlife, by strengthening their capacity to investigate and by prosecuting such corruption, calls upon parties to implement all relevant resolutions and decisions adopted at the 17th meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to support Member States in this regard, upon their request;

21. *Also calls upon* Member States to ensure that legal domestic markets for wildlife products are not used to mask the trade in illegal wildlife products, and in this regard urges parties to implement the decision adopted at the 17th meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora recommending that all Governments close legal domestic ivory markets, as a matter of urgency, if these markets contribute to poaching or illegal trade;[13]

22. *Encourages* Member States to take measures making permit systems more resilient to corruption and to take advantage of modern information and communication technologies for improved control of international trade in protected species of wild fauna and flora in order to prevent the use of fraudulent documents in the international trade of protected species;

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[13] Amendment to resolution Conf. 10.10 (REV. CoP16) on trade in elephant specimens (CoP17 Com. II. 6).

23. *Recognizes* the efforts of the Group of 20 in countering corruption at both the global and the national levels, takes note with appreciation of the work at its summits held in Hangzhou, China, in 2016, and in Hamburg, Germany, in 2017, as well as its development of High-level Principles on Combatting Corruption Related to Illegal Trade in Wildlife and Wildlife Products, and urges the Group to continue to engage other States Members of the United Nations and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in its work in an inclusive and transparent manner;

24. *Recognizes* the efforts of the African Union to prevent and reduce, with a view to eliminating, the illegal exploitation and illegal trade in wild fauna and flora in Africa in a common coordinated response;

25. *Strongly encourages* Member States, in line with Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40, to cooperate at the bilateral, regional and international levels to prevent, combat and eradicate international illicit trafficking in wildlife and wildlife products through, inter alia, the use of international legal instruments such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

26. *Encourages* Member States, where relevant and appropriate, to enhance cooperation for the timely and cost-efficient repatriation of live illegally traded wildlife, including eggs, consistent with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, and also, where relevant and appropriate, to enhance information-sharing among national and international authorities on the seizure of illegally traded wildlife and wildlife products in order to facilitate follow-up investigation and prosecution;

27. *Calls upon* United Nations organizations, within their respective mandates and in line with Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40, to continue to support efforts by Member States to fight illicit trafficking in wildlife, such as through capacity-building and by supporting alternative livelihoods, and to improve cooperation with all relevant stakeholders in order to facilitate a holistic and comprehensive approach by the international community;

28. *Requests*, in this regard, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, within its mandate and resources, in line with Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40 and in close cooperation and collaboration with Member States, to continue and to strengthen the collection of information on patterns and flows of illicit trafficking in wildlife and to report thereon biennially;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to further improve the coordination of activities undertaken by the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system relating to the scope of the present resolution, within their respective mandates and in line with Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40;

30. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 2013/40, to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session on the global status of illicit trafficking in wildlife, including poaching and illegal trade, and on the implementation of the present resolution, and to make proposals for possible future action, including consideration of the appointment of a special envoy to promote awareness and galvanize international action;

31. *Decides* to revisit the issue and the implementation of the present resolution on a biennial basis, beginning at its seventy-third session.

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General Assembly

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 13
Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Australia, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, France, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Tackling illicit trafficking in wildlife

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bangladesh, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Finland, Gabon, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania and United States of America

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United Nations A/71/L.89

General Assembly

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 12
2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Antigua and Barbuda, Lebanon and Swaziland:* draft resolution

Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2030

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,[1] including the resolve of Member States to eliminate malaria by 2030, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,[2]

Recalling that the period 2001-2010 was proclaimed by the General Assembly as the Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa,[3] and that combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases is included in the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling also its resolution 70/300 of 9 September 2016 and all previous resolutions concerning the struggle against malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa,

Recalling further World Health Assembly resolutions 60.18 of 23 May 2007 and 64.17 of 24 May 2011, urging a broad range of national and international actions to scale up malaria control programmes,[4] resolution 61.18 of 24 May 2008 on monitoring the achievement of health-related Millennium Development Goals[5]

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

[1] Resolution 70/1.

[2] Resolution 69/313, annex.

[3] Resolution 55/284.

[4] See World Health Organization, documents WHASS1/2006-WHA60/2007/REC/1 and WHA64/2011/REC/1.

[5] See World Health Organization, document WHA61/2008/REC/1.

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and resolution 68.2 of 22 May 2015 on the global technical strategy and targets for malaria 2016-2030,[6]

Welcoming the adoption of the political declaration of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on antimicrobial resistance,[7] and in this regard noting the impact of antimicrobial resistance,

Recalling the commitment made by African leaders to end the epidemic of malaria by ensuring universal and equitable access to quality health care and by improving health systems and health financing, contained in the African Common Position on the post-2015 development agenda,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council relating to the struggle against malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, in particular resolution 1998/36 of 30 July 1998,

Taking note of all declarations and decisions on health issues, in particular those related to malaria, adopted by the Organization of African Unity and the African Union, including the Abuja Declaration on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Related Infectious Diseases, containing the pledge to allocate at least 15 per cent of national budgets to the health sector, the Abuja call for accelerated action towards universal access to HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria services in Africa, issued by the Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its special summit on HIV and AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, held in Abuja from 2 to 4 May 2006, the decision of the Assembly of the African Union at its fifteenth ordinary session, held in Kampala from 25 to 27 July 2010, to extend the Abuja call to 2015 to coincide with the Millennium Development Goals, and the declaration of the special summit of the African Union on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, held in Abuja from 12 to 16 July 2013,

Recognizing the leadership provided by the African Leaders Malaria Alliance and the continued commitment to help to achieve the 2015 targets and eliminate malaria by 2030, and encouraging the members of the Alliance to continue to provide political leadership at the highest level in the fight against malaria in Africa,

Welcoming the leadership and commitment of the Asia Pacific Leaders Malaria Alliance to eliminate malaria in the Asia-Pacific region by 2030, and encouraging the members of the Alliance to continue to provide political leadership at the highest level in the fight against malaria in the region,

Welcoming also the launch of the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention to establish early warning and response surveillance systems, respond to emergencies, build capacity and provide technical expertise to address health emergencies in a timely and effective manner,

Taking note of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030 of the World Health Organization, adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 2015,[6] and the Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria 2016-2030 plan of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, launched at the third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015, which together provide the framework for achieving a reduction in global malaria incidence and mortality rates by at least 90 per cent by 2030, in line with the 2030 Agenda,

Taking note also of the World Health Organization framework for action for an emergency response to artemisinin resistance in the Greater Mekong subregion of South-East Asia, launched in April 2013,

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[6] See World Health Organization, document WHA68/2015/REC/1.

[7] Resolution 71/3.

Reaffirming the Declaration of Alma-Ata, adopted at the International Conference on Primary Health Care, held in Alma-Ata from 6 to 12 September 1978, and its central role in launching the vision of the World Health Organization on health for all,

Recognizing the linkages among efforts being made to reach the targets set at the Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Abuja on 24 and 25 April 2000, as necessary and important for the attainment of the "Roll Back Malaria" goal[8] and the targets of the Millennium Development Goals by 2010 and 2015, respectively, and welcoming in this regard the commitment of Member States to respond to the specific needs of Africa,

Acknowledging the remarkable progress seen in global malaria control between 2000 and 2015, including an estimated 60 per cent decline in malaria mortality rates among all age groups and a 65 per cent decline among children under 5 years of age,[9]

Recognizing that continued scale-up of integrated community case management of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea in children under 5 years of age in the highest burden countries, and a strengthening of integrated delivery systems for malaria prevention tools, would be a cost-effective solution to help in bridging systems gaps until health systems are further strengthened,[10] while also helping to reach populations at highest risk of malaria,

Recalling that the target for malaria reduction under Millennium Development Goal 6 has been achieved,[11] with an estimated 37 per cent decline in global malaria case incidence between 2000 and 2015,

Recognizing the important gains in reversing the malaria burden in Africa, including a 42 per cent decline in malaria case incidence and a 66 per cent decline in malaria death rates between 2000 and 2015,[9]

Acknowledging the progress made in parts of Africa in reversing the high burden of malaria through political engagement and sustainable national malaria control programmes, as well as the success achieved in respect of the 2015 goals concerning malaria control set by the World Health Assembly, the Roll Back Malaria Partnership and the Abuja Declaration on Roll Back Malaria in Africa,[8]

Acknowledging also the progress made in Latin America in reducing the incidence of malaria, with 15 out of 21 countries reducing the incidence by 75 per cent by 2015, and in significantly decreasing the number of malaria deaths by 79 per cent since 2000, owing to the commitment of countries to improving access to medicines and health services and to sustained efforts in prevention programmes,

Recognizing that, despite the fact that increased global and national investments in malaria control have yielded significant results in decreasing the burden of malaria in many countries, and that some countries are moving towards the elimination of malaria, many countries continue to have unacceptably high burdens of malaria and, in order to reach the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals, must rapidly increase malaria prevention and control efforts, which rely heavily on medicines and insecticides whose utility is continuously threatened by the development of resistance to

[8] See A/55/240/Add.1, annex.

[9] See World Health Organization, *World Malaria Report, 2016*.

[10] See A/71/881, para. 39.

[11] See resolution 55/2. Millennium Development Goal 6, target 6.C, called for halting and beginning to reverse the incidence of malaria by 2015.

antimalarial agents, as well as resistance of mosquitoes to insecticides and their shift to outdoor biting and resting,

Aware that recent successes in prevention and control are fragile and can be maintained only with sufficient and sustained national and international investment to fund global malaria control efforts fully,

Regretting the high number of people still without access to medicines, and underscoring that improving access to medicines could save millions of lives every year,

Recognizing the serious challenges relating to substandard and falsified medical products, poor malaria diagnostics and poor quality of vector control products,

Expressing concern about the continued morbidity, mortality and debility attributed to malaria, and recalling that more efforts are needed as countries transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals and focus on targets set out in the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030 and the Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria 2016-2030 plan to reduce malaria mortality rates by 90 per cent by 2030,

Aware that a concerted and coordinated global effort will be needed to substantially reduce malaria transmission, morbidity and mortality by 2030 and achieve the targets set in the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030,

Recognizing that progress can be accelerated through a multi-pronged response by expanding currently available life-saving interventions, making malaria a higher political priority and considering malaria control as an integrated part of the health system, increasing accountability, strengthening regional and cross-border collaboration, and ensuring that the development and use of new tools and approaches are maximized,

Gravely concerned about the health burden of malaria worldwide, with 212 million cases and 429,000 deaths reported in 2015 alone,[9] in particular in sub-Saharan Africa, where an estimated 90 per cent of the deaths occur, affecting mostly young children,

Emphasizing the importance of strengthening health systems to effectively sustain malaria control and elimination efforts and enable appropriate responses to other health issues and emergencies, including investment in entomology and vector control for human resources and infrastructures,

Acknowledging that the expansion of malaria interventions can be used as an entry point for strengthening health systems more broadly, including maternal and child health services and laboratory services, and for building stronger health information and disease surveillance systems, which will further support the effective case management of malaria,

Commending the efforts of the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the World Bank and other partners to fight malaria over the years,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the World Health Organization,[12] and calls for support for the implementation of the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Calls for* increased support for the implementation of international commitments and goals pertaining to the fight against malaria, including Goal 3,

[12] See A/70/833.

target 3.3, of the Sustainable Development Goals,[1] as well as the related targets outlined in the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030 of the World Health Organization;[6]

3. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Catalytic Framework to End AIDS and Tuberculosis and Eliminate Malaria in Africa by 2030 adopted by the African Union at its twenty-seventh Summit, held in Kigali from 10 to 18 July 2016;

4. *Welcomes* the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union at its twenty-ninth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa in July 2017, in which it endorsed the two million community health workers initiative and requested the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, the World Health Organization and other partners, such as the Group of 20, to support and facilitate its implementation;

5. *Encourages* malaria-endemic countries to increase the domestic resources they make available to combat the disease and to review and strengthen national strategic plans in line with technical recommendations of the World Health Organization and embed those firmly in national health sector and development plans;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, with the support of development partners, to provide universal access to existing life-saving tools for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of malaria, in particular to the package of core interventions recommended by the World Health Organization,[13] and to ensure equity in access to health services for all people at risk of contracting malaria, especially for the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations, including by strengthening cross-collaboration;[14]

7. *Encourages* Member States, relevant organizations of the United Nations system, international institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and civil society to continue to observe World Malaria Day on 25 April, in order to raise public awareness of and knowledge about the prevention, control and treatment of malaria as well as the importance of meeting the Sustainable Development Goals, and stresses the importance of engaging local communities in this regard;

8. *Encourages* the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Malaria to continue raising issues relating to malaria in collaboration with other United Nations organizations already working on those issues in the context of the international political and development agendas and to work with national and global leaders to intensify efforts to secure the political commitment, partnerships and funds to drastically reduce malaria deaths by at least 90 per cent by 2030 through increased access to prevention, diagnosis and treatment, especially in Africa;

9. *Acknowledges* the urgent need to optimize existing health financing in general, including support for malaria control through the use of surveillance to increase programmatic impact and efficiency, while also recognizing that funding should increase substantially if the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030 milestone for 2020 of $6.4 billion per year is to be achieved;

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[13] The package of core interventions, including quality-assured vector control, chemoprevention and diagnostic testing and treatment, can dramatically reduce morbidity and mortality (see para. 36 of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030).

[14] The call in the Global Malaria Programme of the World Health Organization for universal access to prevention, diagnosis and treatment, and for equity in access to services, are also key pillars of its Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030.

10. *Acknowledges* the commitments of financial support provided through multilateral and bilateral channels, and recognizes the need for a substantial increase in financial support to meet the targets of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030, from an annual investment of 2.5 billion United States dollars in 2014 to 8.7 billion dollars by 2030;[6]

11. *Welcomes* the commitments of financial support, while recognizing the need for additional funding to achieve malaria elimination targets, for malaria interventions and for research and development of preventive, diagnostic and control tools from the international community, through funding from multilateral and bilateral sources and from the private sector, as well as by making predictable financing available through appropriate and effective aid modalities and in-country health financing mechanisms aligned with national priorities, which are key to strengthening health systems, including malaria surveillance, and promoting universal and equitable access to high-quality malaria prevention, diagnostic and treatment services, and noting in this regard that a high level of external assistance per person at risk of contracting malaria is associated with a decrease in the incidence of the disease;

12. *Urges* the international community, United Nations agencies and private organizations and foundations to support the implementation of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030, including through support for the complementary Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria 2016-2030 plan and for programmes and activities at the country level in order to achieve internationally agreed targets on malaria;

13. *Calls upon* the international community to continue to support the Roll Back Malaria Partnership and partner organizations, including the World Health Organization, the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund, as vital complementary sources of support for the efforts of malaria-endemic countries to combat the disease;

14. *Urges* the international community to work in a spirit of cooperation towards effective, increased, harmonized, predictable and sustained bilateral and multilateral assistance and research to combat malaria, including support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, in order to assist States, in particular malaria-endemic countries, to implement sound national plans, in particular health plans and sanitation plans, including malaria control and elimination strategies which may include evidence-based, cost-effective and context-appropriate environmental management solutions, and integrated management of childhood illnesses, in a sustained and equitable way that, inter alia, contributes to strengthening health system development approaches at the district level;

15. *Appeals* to the malaria partners to resolve the financial, supply chain and delivery bottlenecks that are responsible for stock-outs of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, insecticides for indoor and outdoor residual spraying, rapid diagnostic tests and artemisinin-based combination therapies at the national level, whenever they occur, including through the strengthening of malaria programme management at the country level;

16. *Welcomes* the contribution to the mobilization of additional and predictable resources for development by voluntary innovative financing initiatives taken by groups of Member States, and in this regard notes the contributions of the International Drug Purchase Facility, UNITAID, the International Finance Facility for Immunization, the advance market commitments for vaccines and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, and expresses support for the work of the Leading Group on

Innovative Financing for Development and its special task force on innovative financing for health;

17. *Urges* malaria-endemic countries to work towards financial sustainability, to increase national resources allocated to malaria control and to create favourable conditions for working with the private sector in order to improve access to good-quality malaria services, as well as to build on synergies with other development priorities, including the strengthening of health systems and engagement with development partners on implementing an effective vector control response,[15] as a contribution to the achievement of universal health coverage;

18. *Urges* Member States to assess and respond to the needs for integrated human resources at all levels of the health system in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, to take action, as appropriate, to effectively govern the recruitment, training and retention of skilled health personnel, and to give particular focus to the availability of skilled personnel at all levels to meet technical and operational needs as increased funding for malaria control programmes becomes available;

19. *Stresses* the importance of improved community-based systems to control malaria, bearing in mind that families are often the starting point for effective health care for a child with a fever, and encourages malaria-endemic countries to extend the reach of public health services by training and deploying community health workers, particularly in rural and remote areas, and to expand integrated community case management of malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea, with a focus on children under 5 years of age;[6]

20. *Affirms* that close collaboration with community leaders and implementing partners, including non-governmental organizations, health workers and volunteers, is an essential factor for success in combating malaria, and calls upon Member States to introduce integrated, people-centred community services, in coordination with health care providers in the public and private sectors, and to continue efforts to collaborate with non-governmental partners, health workers and volunteers in implementing community-based approaches to reach populations in remote and hard-to-reach areas;[6]

21. *Calls upon* Member States to promote access to medicines, and emphasizes that access to affordable and quality medicines and medical care in the event of sickness, as well as in the prevention, treatment and control of diseases, is central to the realization of the right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health;

22. *Urges* the international community, inter alia, to support the work of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to enable it to meet its financial needs and, through country-led initiatives with adequate international support, to intensify access to affordable, safe and effective antimalarial treatments, including artemisinin-based combination therapies, intermittent preventive therapies for pregnant women, children under 5 and infants, adequate diagnostic facilities, long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets, including, where appropriate through the free distribution of such nets and, where appropriate, to insecticides for indoor residual spraying for malaria control, taking into account relevant international rules, including the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants[16] standards and guidelines;

[15] See A/71/881, para. 41.

[16] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2256, No. 40214.

23. *Urges* relevant international organizations, in particular the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, to enhance the assistance efforts of national Governments to provide universal access to malaria control interventions to address all at-risk populations, in particular young children and pregnant women, in malaria-endemic countries, particularly in Africa, as rapidly as possible, with due regard to ensuring the proper use of those interventions, including long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, and sustainability through full community participation and implementation through the health system;

24. *Calls upon* Member States, in particular malaria-endemic countries, with the support of the international community, to establish and/or strengthen national policies, operational plans and research, with a view to scaling up efforts to achieve internationally agreed malaria targets, in accordance with the technical recommendations of the World Health Organization;

25. *Commends* those African countries that have implemented the recommendations of the Abuja Summit in 2000 to reduce or waive taxes and tariffs for nets and other products needed for malaria control,[8] and encourages other countries to do the same;

26. *Calls upon* United Nations agencies and their partners to continue to provide the technical support necessary to build and enhance the capacity of Member States to implement the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030, together with the Action and Investment to Defeat Malaria 2016-2030 plan, to meet the internationally agreed goals;

27. *Expresses deep concern* about emerging drug and insecticide resistance in several regions of the world, calls upon Member States, with support from the World Health Organization and other partners, to implement the Global Plan for Artemisinin Resistance Containment and the Global Plan for Insecticide Resistance Management in Malaria Vectors and to strengthen and implement surveillance systems for monitoring and assessing changing patterns of drug and insecticide resistance, calls upon the World Health Organization to support Member States in the development of their national insecticide resistance management strategies and to coordinate support at the international level for countries to ensure that drug efficacy and insecticide resistance testing is fully operational in order to enhance the use of artemisinin-based combination therapies and insecticides, and stresses that the data gathered should be utilized to inform local decisions and for further research and development of safe and effective therapies and new vector control tools;

28. *Urges* all Member States to prohibit the marketing and use of oral artemisinin-based monotherapies and to replace them with oral artemisinin-based combination therapies, as recommended by the World Health Organization, and to develop the financial, legislative and regulatory mechanisms necessary to introduce artemisinin combination therapies at affordable prices in both public and private facilities;

29. *Recognizes* the importance of the development of safe, affordable and cost-effective vaccines, new medicines and diagnostics to prevent and treat malaria and the need for further and accelerated research, including into safe, effective and high-quality therapies, using rigorous standards, including by providing support to the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases,[17] through effective global partnerships, such as, inter alia, the various malaria vaccine initiatives and the Medicines for Malaria Venture, where necessary stimulated by

[17] A joint programme of the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and the World Health Organization.

new incentives to secure their development, and through effective and timely support for the pre-qualification of new antimalarials and their combinations;

30. *Recognizes* the importance of innovation in addressing the challenges to eliminating malaria, including the role of the World Intellectual Property Organization, in particular its Re:Search platform;

31. *Calls upon* the international community, including through existing partnerships, to increase investment in and efforts towards research to optimize current tools, develop and validate new, safe and affordable malaria-related medicines, products and technologies, such as vaccines, rapid diagnostic tests, insecticides and their delivery modes, to prevent and treat malaria, especially for at-risk children and pregnant women, and test opportunities for integration in order to enhance effectiveness and delay the onset of resistance;

32. *Calls upon* malaria-endemic countries to assure favourable conditions for research institutions, including the allocation of adequate resources and the development of national policies and legal frameworks, where appropriate, with a view to, inter alia, informing policy formulation and strategic interventions on malaria;

33. *Reaffirms* the right to use, to the fullest extent, the provisions contained in the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of 30 August 2003 on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, and, when formal acceptance procedures are completed, the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement, which provide flexibilities for the protection of public health, and in particular to promote access to medicines for all and to encourage the provision of assistance to developing countries in this regard, and calls for the broad and timely acceptance of the amendment to article 31 of the Agreement, as proposed by the General Council of the World Trade Organization in its decision of 6 December 2005;

34. *Recognizes* the importance in the struggle against malaria of the World Health Organization Global Strategy and Plan of Action on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property, adopted by the World Health Assembly on 24 May 2008;[5]

35. *Calls upon* malaria-endemic countries, development partners and the international community to support the timely replacement of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets in accordance with the recommendations of the World Health Organization on the service lives of the nets, in order to prevent the risk of malaria resurgence and a reversal of the gains made to date;

36. *Takes note* of the essential contribution of the scientific community and the private sector, and stresses that new products such as improved diagnostic tools, more effective medicines and vaccines, new insecticides and more durable insecticide-treated bed nets are all fundamental to ensuring sustained progress in efforts to combat the disease;[18]

37. *Calls upon* the international community to support ways to expand access to affordable, effective and safe products and treatments, such as vector control measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, including through the free distribution of such nets, adequate diagnostic facilities, intermittent preventive therapies for pregnant women, children

[18] See A/71/881, para. 44.

under 5 and infants, and artemisinin-based combination therapy for populations at risk of falciparum malaria infection in endemic countries, particularly in Africa, including through additional funds and innovative mechanisms, inter alia, for the financing and scaling up of artemisinin production and procurement, as appropriate, to meet the increased need;

38. *Recognizes* the impact of the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, and welcomes the increased level of public-private partnerships for malaria control and prevention, including the financial and in-kind contributions of private sector partners and companies operating in Africa, as well as the increased engagement of non-governmental service providers;

39. *Encourages* the producers of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets and insecticides to accelerate technology transfer to developing countries, and invites the World Bank and regional development funds to consider supporting malaria-endemic countries in establishing factories to scale up production of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets and insecticides, where appropriate;

40. *Calls upon* Member States and the international community, especially malaria-endemic countries, in accordance with existing guidelines and recommendations of the World Health Organization and the requirements of the Stockholm Convention related to the use of DDT, to become fully knowledgeable about the technical policies and strategies of the World Health Organization and the provisions of the Stockholm Convention, including for indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated nets and case management, intermittent preventive therapies for pregnant women, children under 5 and infants, monitoring of in vivo resistance studies to artemisinin-based combination therapies and monitoring and managing insecticide resistance and outdoor malaria transmission, as well as to increase capacity for the registration and uptake of new vector control tools, the safe, effective and judicious use of indoor residual spraying and other forms of vector control, including quality control measures, in accordance with international rules, standards and guidelines;

41. *Requests* the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and donor agencies to provide support to those countries that choose to use DDT for indoor residual spraying so as to ensure that it is implemented in accordance with international rules, standards and guidelines, and to provide all possible support to malaria-endemic countries to manage the intervention effectively and prevent the contamination, in particular, of agricultural products with DDT and other insecticides used for indoor residual spraying;

42. *Recognizes* the importance of a multisectoral strategy to advance global control efforts, invites malaria-endemic countries to consider adopting and implementing the Multisectoral Action Framework for Malaria, developed by the Roll Back Malaria Partnership and the United Nations Development Programme, and encourages regional and intersectoral collaboration, both public and private, at all levels, especially in education, health, agriculture, economic development and the environment, to advance malaria control objectives;

43. *Also recognizes* the need to strengthen malaria surveillance and data quality in all endemic regions, a key pillar of the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030, to enable Member States to direct financial resources to populations most in need and to respond effectively to disease outbreaks;

44. *Calls upon* Member States and the international community to strengthen mechanisms for country-based coordination of technical assistance to achieve alignment of the best approaches to implement World Health Organization technical guidance and to mobilize support for the sharing and analysis of best practices to

address urgent programmatic challenges, to improve monitoring and evaluation and to conduct regular financial planning and gap analysis;

45. *Encourages* sharing, across regions, of knowledge, experience and lessons learned with regard to the control and elimination of malaria, particularly between the Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America regions;

46. *Calls upon* the international community to support the strengthening of health systems, national pesticide and/or pharmaceutical policies and national drug and pesticide regulatory authorities, to monitor and fight against the trade in substandard and falsified medical products, such as substandard antimalarial medicines, pesticides and/or nets, and prevent their distribution and use, and to support coordinated efforts, inter alia, by providing technical assistance for compliance with existing commitments and international regulations on the use of pesticides and to improve surveillance, monitoring and evaluation systems and their alignment with national plans and systems so as to better track and report changes in coverage, the need for scaling up recommended interventions and the subsequent reductions in the burden of malaria;

47. *Encourages* Member States, the international community and all relevant actors, including the private sector, to promote the coordinated implementation and enhance the quality of malaria-related activities, in accordance with national policies and operational plans that are consistent with the technical recommendations of the World Health Organization and recent efforts and initiatives, including, where appropriate, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action, adopted at the Third High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Accra from 2 to 4 September 2008,[19] and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, which make important contributions to the efforts of the countries that have made commitments to them, and the Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation;[20]

48. *Recognizes* the need for political commitment and financial support to sustain and expand the achievements in the struggle against malaria and to meet the international malaria targets through prevention and malaria control efforts to end the epidemic, while acknowledging the remarkable progress in combating malaria to date;

49. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close collaboration with the Director-General of the World Health Organization and in consultation with Member States, to report to the General Assembly at its seventy-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[19] A/63/539, annex.

[20] Resolution 64/222, annex.

United Nations A/71/L.89/Add.1

General Assembly

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11 September 2017

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 12
2001-2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa

Antigua and Barbuda, Lebanon and Swaziland*: draft resolution

Consolidating gains and accelerating efforts to control and eliminate malaria in developing countries, particularly in Africa, by 2030

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Maldives, Malta, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States.

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Please recycle

United Nations A/71/L.90

General Assembly

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Seventy-first session
Agenda item 123 (b)
Strengthening of the United Nations system: central role of the United Nations system in global governance

Ecuador:* draft resolution

The United Nations in global economic governance

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 65/94 of 8 December 2010, 66/256 of 16 March 2012 and 67/289 of 9 July 2013,

Recalling also the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda and its outcome document, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",[1] and all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social, environmental and related fields for the promotion of sustainable development and their outcomes and follow-up processes, in particular the third International Conference on Financing for Development and its outcome document, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,[2] and the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development and its outcome document,[3] and welcoming in this regard the second Economic and Social Council forum on financing for development follow-up and its intergovernmentally agreed conclusions and recommendations,[4]

Recalling further the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,[5]

Reaffirming its respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Acknowledging the vital importance of an inclusive, transparent and effective multilateral system in order to better address the urgent global challenges of today, recognizing the universality of the United Nations, and reaffirming its commitment to promote and strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the United Nations system,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] Resolution 70/1.

[2] Resolution 69/313, annex.

[3] Resolution 63/303, annex.

[4] See E/FFDF/2017/3.

[5] See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

17-15539 (E) 070917

Please recycle

Reaffirming the role and authority of the General Assembly on global matters of concern to the international community, as set out in the Charter,

Acknowledging that the United Nations, particularly the General Assembly, provides a universal and inclusive multilateral forum which confers incomparable value to its discussions and its decisions on global matters of concern to the international community,

Recognizing the need to deal with interconnected socioeconomic challenges, promote sustained, inclusive and equitable growth and strengthen mechanisms that reduce inequalities in order to achieve sustainable development,

Acknowledging that global economic governance in an increasingly interconnected world is of critical importance for the success of national efforts for achieving sustainable development in all countries, and that, while efforts have been made over the years, there remains the need to continue improving global economic governance and to strengthen the role of the United Nations in this regard with extensive consultations and joint contribution for the shared benefits,

Concerned about addressing the effects of the world financial and economic crisis so as to avoid its recurrence and continue to promote the global economic stability and underlying institutional reforms required to ensure sustained, inclusive and equitable global economic growth for the benefit of all countries,

Reiterating the important role of the regional commissions and the regional and subregional development banks in supporting policy dialogue among countries at the regional level on macroeconomic, financial, trade and development issues and the importance of other regional, interregional and subregional initiatives and arrangements, including integration processes, aimed at promoting development and cooperation among their members,

Noting the critical importance of the ongoing efforts of multilateral institutions, particularly those of the United Nations system, to find common solutions to global challenges and the relevance of intergovernmental groupings that make policy recommendations or take policy decisions with global implications, and recognizing the benefits derived from increased interaction with those groupings, with a view to promoting transparency and coherence and strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation in matters of global economic governance,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[6]

2. *Reiterates* the need for inclusive, transparent and effective multilateral approaches to managing global challenges, and in this regard reaffirms the central role of the United Nations system in ongoing efforts to find common solutions to such challenges, in the spirit of win-win cooperation, and to create a community of shared future for humankind, based upon our common humanity;

3. *Recognizes* the important role of the United Nations in providing an intergovernmental forum, including through international conferences and summits, for universal dialogue and consensus on global challenges, with the participation of relevant stakeholders, including from the private sector, civil society and academia;

4. *Reaffirms* the central position of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policymaking and representative organ of the United Nations, as well as the role of the Assembly in global matters of concern to the international community, as set out in the Charter of the United Nations;

[6] A/71/378.

5. *Also reaffirms* the value of multilateralism to the global trading system and the commitment to achieving a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization that contributes to growth, sustainable development and employment generation in all sectors, emphasizes that bilateral and regional trading arrangements should contribute and be complementary to the goals of the multilateral trading system, and looks forward to the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, to be held in Buenos Aires from 10 to 13 December 2017, and its outcome;

6. *Recognizes* the need to continue to enhance the coherence and consistency of the international monetary, financial and trading systems and the importance of ensuring their openness, fairness and inclusiveness as complements to national development efforts to ensure sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth and the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals;

7. *Reaffirms* the importance of broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries in international economic decision-making and norm-setting, notes in this regard the important steps taken on the reform of the governance structures, quotas and voting rights of the Bretton Woods institutions, which go in the direction of better reflecting current realities and enhancing the voice, the participation and the voting rights of developing countries, and recognizes the importance of continuing such reform processes in an ambitious and expeditious manner in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions;

8. *Recognizes* the importance and benefits of continuing interaction among the United Nations, in particular the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, and international and regional forums, organizations and groups dealing with global matters of concern to the international community, as appropriate, and underlines in this context the importance of flexible and regular interaction between the United Nations and intergovernmental groupings that make policy recommendations or take policy decisions with global implications, including the Group of 20;

9. *Welcomes* the practice of informal engagement between the United Nations and intergovernmental groupings that make policy recommendations or take policy decisions with global implications, including the Group of 20, through informal briefings organized at the initiative of the President of the General Assembly, and in this regard invites the President to continue this practice by inviting appropriate representatives to an interactive dialogue with the membership of the Assembly in order to ensure continuity in their engagement, with a view to promoting transparency and coherence as well as strengthening mutual understanding and cooperation in matters of global economic governance;

10. *Recognizes* the importance of the interaction between the Secretary-General and the States members of the General Assembly regarding the participation of the Secretary-General in summits of intergovernmental groupings that make policy recommendations or take policy decisions with global implications, including the summits of the Group of 20, and invites the President of the General Assembly to continue to organize informal meetings for that purpose;

11. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-third session, under the item entitled "Strengthening of the United Nations system", the sub-item entitled "Central role of the United Nations system in global governance", to be considered thereafter on a biennial basis;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including concrete options for closer interaction between the United Nations and intergovernmental groupings, to be prepared in consultation with Member States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, taking into account the Sustainable Development Goals and the follow-up processes to all major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, as appropriate.